

because rotations are long (65–120 years depending on species and site) and selective harvest is used liberally (about 80 percent of east-side harvests are uneven-aged management), fewer ephemeral streams are exposed to the temporary yet harsh conditions of a standard clearcut at any given time than would be observed under standard commercial forestry.

Road management is another important component of the Habitat Conservation Plan and will also be addressed through watershed analysis. Watershed Analysis examines potential risks to the resources, such as sediment delivery from roads, and develops prescriptions to reduce the vulnerability of the resources. For instance, as a result of the Quartz Mountain Watershed Analysis within the Habitat Conservation Plan area, a road-sediment budget was established that included an elaborate monitoring system. In that watershed, sediment delivery must be reduced to target levels prior to construction of new roads.

In the Plum Creek Habitat Conservation Plan area, the known bull trout locations are within the Grizzly Bear Recovery Zone. In that area, as part of the Habitat Conservation Plan's grizzly bear conservation strategy, open roads under Plum Creek's control must be reduced to below 1 mile per section within the first 10 years of the plan.

The minimization and mitigation measures described above represent the minimum level of riparian conservation that Plum Creek has committed to implement. Several aspects of the Habitat Conservation Plan, including watershed analysis, are subject to adaptive management as described below. If additional actions are necessary to protect bull trout, adjustments would be made to watershed analysis-derived prescriptions and to the interim and minimum buffer prescriptions.

**Monitoring and Adaptive Management:** To ensure that the mitigation and minimization strategies are effective, the Habitat Conservation Plan incorporates a variety of aquatic monitoring components that will provide feedback for adaptive management. For habitat conditions, Plum Creek will conduct bank-full and low-flow cross-sectional and longitudinal channel profiles, Wolman pebble counts, large woody debris counts, permanent photo points to document changes in channel morphology and substrate composition, and measurement of the frequency and residual volume of pools. To analyze the effects on stream temperatures, Plum Creek will initiate a study to measure

potential differences in stream temperatures for four riparian prescriptions, including 300-foot no-harvest riparian buffers on fish-bearing streams on National Forest lands. Streams with verified populations of bull trout, or those on the Clean Water Act 303(d) list, will be monitored for stream temperature at a minimum of two locations per stream. Diurnal fluctuations and maximum annual temperature will be evaluated. Bull trout streams will have additional temperature measurements to monitor conditions during the spawning season, and to evaluate the effects of groundwater input on stream temperature. Ambient air temperature will also be monitored.

In addition to habitat monitoring, Plum Creek will assess salmonid populations in a watershed with recovering habitat conditions. To assess the biological integrity of streams, Plum Creek will continue long-term monitoring of aquatic macro-invertebrates.

Plum Creek will also conduct watershed analysis and re-evaluations of watershed analyses to provide updated information on hillslope conditions, stream channel conditions, and the effectiveness of resource protection prescriptions. Examples of monitoring and research done as a result of watershed analysis include: (1) A road sediment production study; (2) McNeil sampling of streams to assess fine sediment levels; (3) installation of stream gages; (4) testing of digital elevation hydrologic models; (5) stream temperature monitoring; and (6) stream surveys to evaluate channel changes and large woody debris levels. If monitoring results indicate that prescriptions are ineffective or inadequate, the prescriptions will be changed to make them effective and adequate.

#### References

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- Quigley, T.M., R.W. Haynes and R.T. Graham, technical editors. 1996. Integrated scientific assessment for ecosystem management in the interior Columbia Basin and portions of the Klamath and Great Basins. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station. Portland, Oregon.

Quigley, T.M. and S.J. Arbelbide, technical editors. 1997. An assessment of ecosystem components in the interior Columbia Basin and portions of the Klamath and Great Basins: Volume III. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station. Portland, Oregon.

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U.S. Department of Interior, U.S. Department of Commerce. 1996. Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed Issuance of a Permit to Allow Incidental Take of Threatened and Endangered Species: Plum Creek Timber Company, L.P., Lands in the I-90 Corridor, King and Kittitas Counties, Washington. (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Marine Fisheries Service). Olympia, Washington. March 1996.

Dated: April 29, 1998.

**Thomas J. Dwyer,**

*Acting Regional Director, Region 1, Portland, Oregon.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Geological Survey

#### Technology Transfer Act of 1986

**AGENCY:** United States Geological Survey, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice to accept contribution from private source.

**SUMMARY:** The U.S. Geological Survey is accepting a \$10,000 contribution from the National Stone Association to expedite a digital map showing potential sources of crushed stone in the conterminous United States.

**ADDRESSES:** If any other parties are interested in making contributions for the same or similar purposes, please contact Mr. William Langer, U.S. Geological Survey, Mineral Resources Program, Box 25046, Mail Stop 973, Denver, CO 80225; telephone (303) 236–1249; e-mail blanger@usgs.gov.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** This notice is to meet the USGS requirement stipulated in the Survey Manual.

Dated: April 14, 1998.

**P. Patrick Leahy,**

*Chief, Geologic Division.*

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